



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

I have forbidden all boats calling there excepting to discharge only what is really necessary.

At Hoonah we found three cases among the natives very mild. They were also isolated, and every precaution taken to prevent the spread of the disease.

These natives nearly all show marks of vaccination. Doctor Koosher, of Sitka, informed me he had wired for 500 points, which can be used between him and me in case other cases break out.

*Smallpox at Jonesport and Columbia Falls, Me.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon E. M. Small reports, May 26, 23 cases of smallpox at Jonesport, and the prevalence of the disease at Columbia Falls. He states that smallpox of a mild type is quite prevalent in Maine.

*Investigation of smallpox at Martinsburg, W. Va.*

Assistant Surgeon Edward Francis reports to the director of the Hygienic Laboratory May 14, as follows:

I have the honor to report on 16 cases of smallpox seen under official orders May 12 and 13 at Martinsburg, W. Va.

The cases were all in the stages of pustulation and desquamation, and may be classed as follows: Never vaccinated, 15; whites, 15; adults, 10; dead, 1; previously vaccinated, 1; negroes, 1; children, 6; living, 15.

The cases were isolated in their homes, which were in strict quarantine. Only 1 case, the negro, was in the smallpox hospital.

The present epidemic began April 4 with a case in the county jail, and the total number of cases reported to date is 20.

May 20, 1904: Complying with indorsement on my report of the 14th upon smallpox at Martinsburg, W. Va., I have the honor to transmit herewith a supplemental report containing detailed information.

In company with Dr. G. J. E. Sponseller, the county health officer, I visited the 16 cases of smallpox and confirmed his diagnosis in each case. We then had a meeting on the street with Mr. Evans, the mayor, and Mr. Park, the president of the county court, both of whom are members of the county board of health. They asked my opinion on the diagnosis and I told them that all the cases were smallpox and that I was surprised that I had seen no cases in the first stages of the disease, suggesting that there probably were in the city early cases which had not been recognized. I advised a house to house inspection, which suggestion they thought impracticable.

As regards isolation, I advised that all cases of smallpox be removed to a smallpox hospital, and that contacts be held in an observation hospital. The subject of isolation in tents was also discussed. The question of vaccination was fully discussed with these gentlemen, and they told me that since there had not been any smallpox in Martinsburg for twenty-five years, except a few cases which occurred about six months ago, there had grown up a large population unprotected by vaccination. I suggested that the house-to-house inspectors be also authorized to vaccinate all who wished it, and that they insist on its necessity to those who doubted its efficiency.

Since 15 cases were at the time isolated in 6 different houses, I